

A Virtual Summit on Addressing and Eliminating the Attendance Gap

November 12, 2015

## Virtual Summit Co-Sponsors

## LIVE UNITED



## EVERYONE GRADUATES U

EVERY STUDENT,
EVERY DEY

## Welcome!

## Dr. John B. King Jr.

Senior Advisor, Delegated Duties of Deputy Secretary of Education

United States Department of Education


## United Way Worldwide



## Eric Glaser

Director
U.S. Network Impact

United Way Worldwide

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## Agenda

1. Every Student Every Day
2. What Works to Reduce Chronic Absence Hedy Chang and Robert Balfanz
3. Panel Discussion

- Chris Caruso, New York City Department of Education
- Teresa Neal, Grand Rapids Public Schools
- Mike Herrmann, Tennessee State Department of Education

4. Resources and Announcements


## Poll Question

## What type of organization do you work for?

- Elementary school
- Secondary school
- School district
- Nonprofit agency
- Mayor's office
- State agency
- Funder (foundation, local United Way)
- Technical assistance provider
- Other

Every student,

## U.S. Department of Education



## Leslie Cornfeld

Special Advisor to the Secretary of Education and Director, Office of Strategic Partnerships


Joaquin Tamayo
Special Assistant,
Office of Elementary and Secondary
Education

Every Student, Every Day
A National, Cross-Sector Initiative to Address and Eliminate Chronic Absenteeism in Our Nation's Schools

Launched by the U.S. Department of Education in partnership with the U.S. Departments of Justice, Health \& Human Services, and Housing \& Urban Development in support of President Obama's My Brother's Keeper Initiative

## My Brother's Keeper Initiative

"That's what 'My Brother's Keeper' is all about. Helping more of our young people stay on track. Providing the support they need to think more broadly about their future. Building on what works - when it works, in those critical life-changing moments." - President Barack Obama, February 27, 2014

In response to the President's call to action to improve the lives of all young people through the My Brother's Keeper Initiative (MBK), the Obama Administration launched Every Student, Every Day: A National Initiative to Address and Eliminate Chronic Absenteeism.
As part of the MBK initiative, the Administration is announcing new steps to combat chronic absenteeism and calling on states and local communities across the country to join in taking immediate action to address and eliminate chronic absenteeism by at least 10 percent each year, beginning in the current school year (2015-16).


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## Every Student, Every Day Launch

On October 7, 2015, Education Secretary Arne Duncan, Acting Deputy Secretary John King, HUD Secretary Julian Castro, and White House Cabinet Secretary Broderick Johnson launched Every Student, Every Day at Patterson Elementary School in Washington, DC.

Over the last school year, Patterson reduced its chronic absenteeism rate by almost half, thanks to a cross-sector, community-wide approach to supporting students and families.

The participating federal officials called on the nation to follow Patterson's lead and reduce
 chronic absenteeism by at least 10\% each year.

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## Every Student, Every Day Resource Package

The federal resource package for Every Student, Every Day includes:

- "Dear Colleague" letter with guidance for states, schools, and local communities
- Every Student, Every Day community toolkit
- Every Student, Every Day Virtual Summit on Nov. 12
- National awareness campaign sponsored by ED, the Ad Council, and the Mott Foundation, beginning in January 2016
- Launch of My Brother's Keeper School Success Mentor Initiative in January 2016
- Technical assistance for states and school districts beginning in January 2016
- National chronic absenteeism summit in Spring 2016
- Civil Rights Data Collection release of first-ever national chronic absenteeism data in Spring 2016
- ED.gov webpage on Every Student, Every Day:
http://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/chronicabsenteeism/index.html


## What Works to Reduce Chronic Absence?



## Robert Balfanz

Everyone Graduates Center Johns Hopkins University


## Hedy Chang

Director
Attendance Works

## What This Presentation Provides

- What Chronic Absenteeism is, why it matters, and its scale and scope
- What evidence and experience shows can be done to reduce chronic absenteeism with access to tools that can help
- How school districts and communities can engage in a comprehensive approach to combat chronic absenteeism and through it increase student success


## Unpacking Attendance Terms

- How many students show up to school every day? The \% of enrolled students who attend school each day. It is used in some states for allocating funding.
- Who is missing school without permission? Typically refers only to unexcused absences and the definition various considerably across the country. Each state has the authority to define what is truancy and when does it trigger legal intervention.
- Who is missing so much school they are academically at risk? Broadly means missing to much school for any reason excused, unexcused, etc. Researchers commonly define it as missing $10 \%$ of school.


## Why Does Attendance Matter?



Developed by Annie E. Casey Foundation \& America's Promise Alliance For more info go to http://www.americaspromise.org/parent-engagement-toolkit

## Chronic Early Absence Connected to $3^{\text {rd }}$ Grade-Level Reading

Chronic absence in kindergarten

Lower levels of literacy in
first grade

Lower achievement as far out as fifth grade

A Rhode Island Data Hub analysis found that compared to kindergartners who attend regularly, those chronically absent:

- Scored $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ lower in reading and math in later grades and gap grows
- $2 x$ as likely to be retained in grade.
- $2 x$ likely to be suspended by the end of $7^{\text {th }}$ grade.
- Likely to continue being chronically absent
http://ridatahub.org/datastories/chronic-absenteeism-inkindergarten/1/

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## The Effects of Chronic Absence on Dropout Rates Are Cumulative



With every year of chronic absenteeism, a higher percentage of students dropped out of school.
http://www.utahdataalliance.org/downloads/ChronicAbsenteeismResearchBrief.pdf

## Attendance Is Even More Important for Graduation for Students In Poverty

Attendance in $9^{\text {th }}$ Grade and Graduation in 4 Years by Lunch Eligibility


Presentation to The Interagency Council for Ending the Achievement Gap November 7, 2013, CT State DOE
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## Chronic Absence in High School Predicts Lower College Participation

In Rhode Island, only 11\% of chronically absent high school students persisted into $a 2^{\text {nd }}$ year of college vs. $51 \%$ of those with low absences.


Rhode Island Data Hub: May 2014

## Poll

# Do you know the chronic absence rate for your school, district or state? 

$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
$\square$ Not sure

## How Can You Know Whether Chronic Absence is a Problem?

OCR release will offer you a general sense of the challenge! U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights data will be released Spring 2016 and will show how many students in each school missed 15 or more days of school.

Calculate rates, ideally by school, grade and subpopulation: If needed, take advantage of Attendance Works' free District Attendance Tracking Tools (DATT) and School Attendance Tracking Tools (SATT).
http://www.attendanceworks.org/tools/tools-for-calculating-chronic-absence/
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## How Big of a Problem is Chronic Absence?

- Affects approximately 1 out of 10 , or 7.5 million students nationwide.
- It is higher than 1 out of 3 students in some communities.
- It affects our youngest students as well as those in middle and high school.


The Importance of Being in School: A Report on Absenteeism in the Nation's Public Schools

http://new.every1graduates.org/the-importance-of-being-in-school/

## High Rates of Chronic Absenteeism are Concentrated in Sub-Sets of Schools

Chart 6 - Percent of All Chronically Absent Students
(Florida 2009-10)


## What is the Magnitude at the Most Impacted Schools?

Maryland 2010-2011
Number of Schools with Large Numbers of Students Chronically Absent

| Chronically <br> Absent <br> Students | 50 or more | 100 or more | 500 or <br> more | Greatest <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elementary | 58 | 3 | NA | 137 |
| Middle <br> School |  | 26 | NA | 152 |


| Chronically <br> Absent <br> Students | 100 or more | 250 or more | 500 or <br> more | Greatest <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High School | 161 | 61 | 12 | 807 |

# For Many Students in High Poverty Schools, Chronic Absenteeism is Chronic 

Table 3 - History of Chronic Absenteeism for $6^{\text {th }}$ and $9^{\text {th }}$ grade students who were chronically absent (CA) in 2012-13 in NYC
Schools with above average rates of Chronic Absenteeism

|  | Never CA in three prior years | CA in one of three prior years | CA in two of three prior years | CA in all three prior years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6^{\text {th }}$ graders | 27\% | 19\% | 23\% | 31\% |
| $9^{\text {th }}$ graders | 18\% | 17\% | 23\% | 43\% |

# Significant Numbers of Students Can Miss Enormous Amounts of Schooling Over Time 

Florida $6^{\text {th }}$ Grade Cohort
Cumulative Days Absent Over Seven Years of Middle and High School by Quintile

|  | Mean Number of <br> Days Absent | Means Days Absent <br> Per Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Top 20\% | 13 | 3 |
| Upper Middle 20\% | 35 | 6 |
| Middle 20\% | 58 | 9 |
| Lower Middle 20\% | 90 | 15 |
| Bottom 20\% | 171 | 28 |

## Who is Most Affected By Chronic Absenteeism? (NAEP data)

- Low-income students have higher rates of absenteeism in every state
- American Indians have the highest rates of all racial/ethnic groups
- Black children have higher rates than white students, particularly in some states
- Hispanic students have higher rates that white students particularly in some states
- Students with disabilities have significantly
http://www.attendanceworks.org/re search/mapping-the-gap/ higher rates than others


## Among Vulnerable Populations, Chronic Absence Happens Earlier



Source: http://ridatahub.org/datastories/chronic-absenteeism-in-kindergarten/1/

In Calif., nearly 30\% of African American kindergartners were chronically Absent in 2014-15


Source: In School + On Track 2015, Office of Attorney General Kamala Harris.

## What Contributes to Chronic Absence?

## Myths

Absences are only a problem if they are unexcused

OK to miss a day here or there

## Attendance only matters in later grades

PreK and $K$ is seen as day care not learning

## Aversion

## Disengage -ment

Academic struggles (asthma) or lack of health/dental care

Caring for siblings or other family members

Unmet basic needs: transp., housing, food clothes, etc.

Trauma
No safe path to school
High suspension
rates
Parents had negative school experience

Lack of engaging and relevant instruction

No meaningful relationships with adults in school

More exciting to be with peers out of school vs. in school

## What Contributes to Chronic Absence? Lack of Multi-Tiered and Multi-Sector Response

TIER 3 Students who missed 20\% or more of the prior school year (severe chronic absence) or have a history of truancy.

- Intensive case management with coordination of public agency and legal response as needed

TIER 2 Students exhibiting chronic absence (missing 10\%).

- Proactive text messaging combined with response to each absence
- Provide personalized early outreach
- Meet with student/family to develop plan; adjust as needed if not working.
- Offer attendance Mentor/Buddy
- Recognize good and improved attendance
- Educate \& engage students and families
- Monitor attendance data
- Clarify attendance expectations and goals
- Establish positive and engaging school climate
- Address common barriers to getting to school

TIER 1
All students

High
Cost


## Tier 1: Creating a Positive, Engaging School Climate that Explicitly Supports Attendance

## Attendance is higher when schools:

- Promote a sense of belonging and connection including noticing when students show up
- Make learning engaging and center school discipline around restorative practice not punishment
- Help our most economically challenged families and students meet their basic needs so all have the opportunity to get to school.
- Build awareness among students and parents about how absences can easily add up to too much time lost in the classroom.
- Provide parents with on-going information about their child's absences in supportive and positive manner
- Stop engaging in school practices that discourage attendance

http://www.attenda nceworks.org/tools/ schools/teaching-attendance-toolkit/


## Correcting Key Beliefs Reduces Absences

Parents of High Absence Students Under-Estimate (by a Factor of 2) How Many Days Their Students Have Been Absent



Randomized experiment ( $N=34,000+$, 4 conditions) reduced absences @ $\sim \$ 6$ per incremental day led by Professor Todd Rogers (Harvard Kennedy School); www.studentsocialsupport.orq


## Messaging: Absences v. Attendance

## Associations



## Perceptions

This behavior is planned so makes parents think about impact of planned absences

This behavior considered automatic, makes parents feel like they are already doing

Potential Impact


Ad Council - CA Attorney General, Reducing Chronic Absence by Informing Parents (Sept. 2015) For more info see: http://www.attendanceworks.org/policy-advocacy/state-reports/california/

## Parents Underestimate the Number of Year-End Absences

We asked each parent about his or her child's absences in two ways:

1. Was your child absent an average of 2 or more days a month?
2. Was your child absent more than 10 days over the year?

60\% of parents said their child was absent an average of 2+ days a month, but not 10+ days a year
$\begin{gathered}\text { Missed an average of } \\ 2+\text { days per month }\end{gathered}$
$90 \%$

Missed 10+ days annually 30\%

## The math: If a child is absent an average of $2+$ days a

 month, then she is absent far more than 10+ days a year
## Schools Inadvertently Reinforce Some Absence-Causing Beliefs

## School Behaviors that...

## Reinforce Attendance

Class rewards for good attendance (e.g. popcorn or ice cream parties)

Individual recognition for students with good attendance

Big motivators for kids, but not parents

## Reinforce Absenteeism

- Impersonal letters
- Teachers send work home in response to absences
- Teachers do not address absenteeism issue with the parent
- Parents do not feel their child is safe in school
- High levels of absenteeism in the class

> Reinforces parents' existing attitudes and behaviors toward absences

## Impersonal Letters:

- Easy to disregard
- Many parents felt the school miscounted-but parents couldn't verify because they weren't tracking absences
- Many parents felt that the school didn't understand them


## Sending Work Home:

- Parents thought that completing a makeup packet caught their child up for the missed day's work


## Teachers Not Addressing

 Absenteeism:- Most parents reported that they regularly communicate with their children's teacher, but never about absences


## Tier 2: Criteria for Identifying Which Students Need It

$\square$ Chronic absence (missed 10\% or more of school) in the prior year, assuming data is available.
$\square$ And/or starting in the beginning of the school year, student has:


## Examples of Tier 2 Interventions


http://www.attendanceworks.org/tools/schools/power-positive-connections-toolkit/

## NYC Success Mentor Corps


reaching


Over 2,000 At-Risk Students

## Three Models:



External: City Year, ReServe, Social Work Students
Internal: Department of Education Staff
(b) High School Seniors
$\checkmark$ Full year, 3-5 days/week, 15 hour min.
$\checkmark$ Trainings \& check-ins
$\checkmark$ Confidentiality agreements
$\checkmark$ Weekly Principal Meetings
$\checkmark$ Connections to services
$\checkmark$ Data Dashboard

## Weekly Student Success Summits

PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL'S
LEADERSHIP
TEAM


## GOAL = STRATEGIC COLLABORATION FOR IMPROVED OUTCOMES

## Key Finding: Success Mentors \& Supporting Infrastructure Substantially Improved Student Attendance

- Students with prior histories of chronic absenteeism with a Success Mentor gained nearly two additional weeks of school (9 days), which is educationally significant.
- In the top 25\% of schools, students with Success Mentors gained one additional month of school.
- High School students with Success Mentors (including those overage for their grade) were $52 \%$ more likely to remain in school the following year.
- Mentees reported they liked having a mentor and the mentor helped improve their attendance, schoolwork, motivation, and confidence.

Meeting the Challenge of Combating Chronic Absenteeism

Impact of the NYC Mayor's Interagency Task Force on Chronic Absenteeism and School Attendance and Its Implications for Other Cities

Robert Balfanz
Vaughan Byrnes
Johns Hopkins sChool of EDUCATION


## How Can States, Districts, and Communities Take a Comprehensive Approach?

## Step 1: Measure and Analyze

- School District/State should measure and publish school-level chronic absenteeism rates
- Schools with high rates should track on weekly basis
- Determine how many students are not attending because of barriers, avoidance, and disengagement. Use student surveys, focus groups, and attendance census days (i.e. on a given day establish reason for every absence).

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## Tailor Response to Scale and Intensity of the Challenge

- At the District Level: is there a need for a community-wide response or targeted efforts in a sub-set of schools?
- At the School Level: how many students are chronically absent?
- If it's 30 or less, a student support team can lead the effort.
- If it's closer to 50 or more, teachers will need to play a critical role.
- If it's over 100, community partners will likely be needed to provide additional person power
- In all cases, investments in mission building, professional development, coaching and networking are critical to success.

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## Step 2: Monitor

- Facilitate the spread of early warning systems at state and school district level
- Schools with high levels of chronic absenteeism should use early warning systems and monitor weekly
- Identify students with prior history of chronic absenteeism for close monitoring and rapid action at start of year.
- Also pay attention to students with no prior history of chronic absenteeism that suddenly start to trend towards it.

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## Step 3: Act

- Create welcoming environment in schools and send message to students that they are wanted in school everyday and that everyday matters
- Implement a multi-tiered response that combines prevention, with additional supports targeted at groups of students, and case-managed assistance for highest needs students
- In highly impacted schools principals should lead weekly student success meetings to understand attendance trends and analyze success of interventions at school and individual level
- Establish success mentors who can form supportive relationships with chronically absent students to help solve their problems or change their behavior and monitor their attendance on a weekly basis
- Make implementing a comprehensive plan combating absenteeism a part of required activities in school improvement efforts
- Establish Inter-agency efforts at state and local level led by Governors and Mayors


## Ingredients for System-wide Success \& Sustainability



## New Britain, Connecticut

- Professional development: trained site administrators and teams to interpret attendance data, adopt best practices and engage in peer learning.
- Actionable data: sent report every 10 days with information on how many and which students are chronically absent
- School attendance teams: monitored the data and ensured appropriate support s are in place.
- Home visits: hired two outreach workers to conduct home visits to chronically absent kindergartners.
- Parent engagement and communications: Messaged thru newsletters, daily interactions with parents \& attendance incentives.
- Community partnerships: used community agencies to offer supports at school sites and thru a district Attendance Review Committee formed to avoid referrals to juvenile court.

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## In New Britain, Chronic Absence Dropped from 20\% to 13\% for K-8 in 2011-12

Progress Sustained in Years 2012-13 and 2013-14


## Scaling Up: Proposed Local to State Pathway

Advance local practice through peer learning

Inform state organizations with insights from local practice

Spread work state-wide through TA and policy


Locality C: Early Innovator

Peer opportunities to compare data, share \& learn about best practices, and identify and problem-solve common challenges


Ongoing peer learning, TA, administrative guidance, regulations, and legislation promote best practices \& systemic change

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## Requires Multi-Sector Responses

## Promising examples include:

- Every Student, Every Day "Dear Colleague" letter from four Cabinet Secretaries sent to Chief State School Officers.
- Schools and health providers work together to address chronic illness and un-met health needs that keep kids from attending schools through data sharing, co-location, school based health clinics, mobile health and dentistry vans etc. (Models throughout the USA)
- Courts adopt a prevention/problem solving vs punitive approach to reducing truancy (i.e. San Antonio, TX and Alameda County, CA)
- Homeless shelters (NYC) and housing authorities (Sarasota, FL and San Francisco, CA) share attendance data and work together to offer supports for getting to school.

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## Today's Panelists



Chris Caruso
Executive Director
Office of Community Schools NYC Dept. of Education


Teresa Neal
Superintendent
Grand Rapids Public
Schools


## Mike Herrmann

## Executive Director

Healthy, Safe and Supportive Schools, Tennessee State Department of Education


Chris Caruso, Executive Director www.nyc.gov/communityschools

## The Challenge

Students can be chronically absent, meaning they miss 20 DAYS OR MORE of school and still have an $89 \%$ attendance rate. Being severely chronically absent - missing 38 days or more of school - still results in a $79 \%$ attendance rate.

# 3 out of 4 

students who are chronically absent in the sixth grade never graduate from high school.

of NYC elementary school students 34\% of NYC high school students

missed one month of school or more in the 2009-2010 academic year.


200,000 NYC public school students - roughly 1 out of 5 - were chronically absent last year

juvenile justice system have records of chronic absenteeism; and half, approximately 40 percent, were severely chronically absent.

66\%of NYC students with ACS cases are chonically absent or severely chronically absent.

## Multi-Tiered Approach to Reduce Absenteeism 2010-2013

Task Force / DOE


## Community Schools: Centers of Opportunity

- Represent a strategy to organize resources and share leadership so that academics, social services and supports are integrated into the fabric of schools to help them better serve the needs of families.
- Align resources with vision and purpose resulting in improved student learning, stronger families and healthier communities.


## Examples of Community School Resources for Every School



> Innovative Data Tools: Early Warning System

## Community Schools, Organizing Around Student Success Every Day



## Student Performance Indicators from Year One Encouraging



## Student Performance Indicators from Year One Encouraging

## Grades 3-8 Math

Percentage Point and Percent Change from 2014 to 2015

| NYC | AIDP Schools |
| :---: | :---: |
| +1.0 pts | +0.8 pts |
| $+2.9 \%$ | $+6.2 \%$ |


$2013-2014$

## Grades 3-8 Enalish

| Percentage Point and Percent Change from 2014 to 2015 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| NYC | AIDP Schools |
| +2.0 pts | +2.1 pts |
| $+6.9 \%$ | $+19.3 \%$ |



## Takeaways

- $90 \%$ average daily attendance is NOT good enough.
- Build a success mentor corps for the chronically absent.
- Use the school's chronic absenteeism rate as a data point to better understand students' academic outcomes and track progress.
- Connect students to resources in-school and beyond and coordinate for impact to ensure the right students are assigned to the right services at the right time.


## ABOUT THE DISTRICT GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## 5TH LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICT IN MICHIGAN

- 16,500+ students
- $82 \%$ free/reduced lunch
- $24 \%$ special education
- $25 \%$ English language learners
- 33\% African American 37\% Hispanic
23\% Caucasian


## 52 SCHOOLS

## 3RD LARGEST EMPLOYER IN GRAND RAPIDS

- 2,700+ employees (1,400 teachers)



## A LEADER WITH 40 YEARS INVESTED IN GRPS

## Teresa Weatherall Neal, M. Ed.

Superintendent of Grand Rapids Public Schools


## THREE-YEAR COMPARISON CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM OVER TIME

## PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS, BY LEVEL



10\%

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2012 / 13$ |  |  |
| $2013 / 14$ |  |  |

Grades K-5Grades 6-8 Grades 9-12

NUMBER OF STUDENTS, BY LEVEL
3,500


500



## TIERED APPROACH BEGIN WITH PREVENTION



## PARENT ENGAGEMENT PARTNERING TOGETHER

Facilitates skill development and opportunities for parents to be full partners in their children's education


Provides an avenue and structure for parental involvement at the school


Families, schools and community partnering together for children's success

Supports partnerships of families, schools and community


PARENT ACTION LEADER

Serves as liaison between families, schools, and District

Reduces chronic
absenteeism

## CHALLENGE 5 ATTENDANCE CHALLENGE

## TN

## Department of Education

## Chronic Absenteeism in Tennessee Schools <br> Mike Herrmann <br> Executive Director <br> Healthy, Safe and Supportive Schools

## Attendance has been stable across the last six school years.



# However, the attendance rate hides the fact that some students are missing a lot of school. 



Some student subgroups are overrepresented in the chronically absent student population.


## The percent of chronically absent students differs substantially across districts.



## As absences increase in freshman year, the likelihood that a student will graduate on time decreases.



Absences: Absences: Absences: Absences: Absences: Absences: Absences: 0 to $5 \quad 6$ to $10 \quad 11$ to $15 \quad 16$ to $20 \quad 21$ to $25 \quad 26$ to $30 \quad 31$ plus

## Students missing two or more days in August are five times as likely as their peers to be chronically absent.



## Our strategy

- Review data
- Insure supports are in place
- Align with state priorities
- Identify local models
- Engage partners
- Raise awareness


## Discussion Question

## How are you developing the interagency partnerships to address the most serious attendance challenges?

What is most essential?

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## Questions?




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Announcements

## ED Calls on States, School Districts, and Communities to Join Every Student, Every Day

- Through the remainder of President Obama's term, the White House and ED are placing a high priority on raising awareness about and supporting action to combat chronic absenteeism.
- Stay tuned for upcoming announcements on ED's plans to support state and local efforts to address and eliminate chronic absenteeism, including opportunities for practical technical assistance and the upcoming national chronic absenteeism summit in spring 2016.
- You can find more information at our ED.gov webpage on Every Student, Every Day: http://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/chronicabsenteeism/index.html


## The Superintendents Call to Action



To sign-up for the Call to Action, or to learn more, please visit: www.attendanceworks.org/superintendents-call-to-action

## Attendance Works Holiday Messaging


http://www.attendanceworks.org/tools/for-public-messaging/holiday-messaging

## All-America City Award

- The 2016 All-America City Award will go to cities working to "ensure the health and success of students in school and life."
- Attendance initiatives fit that definition
- Apply by March 9, 2016

www.nationalcivicleaque.org/apply -for-the-2016-all-america-cityaward/

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## Thank You for Attending!

- A recording of today's Virtual Summit will be posted within 72 hours: http://www.attendanceworks.org/peer-learning-resources/
- Please take a moment to provide feedback about today's webinar:
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Nov12-Virtual-Summit

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## Informal Questions?



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